

Alexandria Advertiser

AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.]

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1862.

[No. 182]

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue

Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.

Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhd's.
Sugar in hhd's and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely
sorted.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kerfimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburghs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambric and Cotton shawls,
India Muffin and Table Cloths,
Coloured threads and sewing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

July 6

Vendue-Master.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction

Room,

4th proof Jamaica Rum in

hogheads,

Holland Gin in pipes and bls.
New-England Rum in bls.
Port Wine in quarter casks,
Lisbon Wine in pipes,
Molasses in hhd's.

Sugar in bls.

Soap

Candles and

Chocolate

Pepper in bags,

Cattor Oil in bottles,

Fig Blue in kegs.

Together with a large quantity of
DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Chintzes and Calicoes,

Spring'd, lappet, jaconet and book mus-
lins and muslin shawls,

White and coloured Marfelles and mus-
linetts,

Linens and cotton checks,

Bandannoes, flags and chequered silk
handkerchiefs,

Large and small fans,

Irish and German linens,

Mens and Womens' saddles,

A quantity of mens' and womens' shoes.

THOMAS MOORE,

July 7

Auctioneer.

Just received from Norfolk,

and for sale by the subscriber,

Fresh Lemons by the box or
retail; excellent soft shell'd almonds and
oranges; muskadel raisins; double and
single Glo'ster cheese, tamarinds, &c. &c.
with 700 bushels of Lisbon Salt.

ABEL WILLIS.

May 4.

In the case of James Gillies a
Bankrupt.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to
the creditors of James Gillies a bankrupt,
that on Tuesday the 13th day of July,
1862, between the hours of ten and eleven
o'clock, at the Court House in Alexandria,
a Certificate of discharge will be given to
the said bankrupt, unless cause be then and
there shown to the contrary by the said
creditors or either of them.

By order of the honorable William Kil-
ty, chief judge of the circuit court of the
district of Columbia, this 29th day of
June, 1862.

G. DENEALE, Clerk.

June 30.

d13t

FOR SALE,

On the 16th day of August next, at the
Red House, in Prince William county,
by the Trustees of the late Gen. Nelson,

About 3000 acres of LAND,

lying in the counties of Prince William
and Loudoun, near the said Red House.
Terms of payment as follow. One fourth
part of the purchase money to be paid on
the first day of January, 1863, and the
other three fourth parts thereof to be paid
at three subsequent annual payments.—
Bonds, with approved security, to be
given by the purchasers at the time of sale,
and interest thereon to be paid at the rate
of six per cent. from the first day January,
1863. If the first payment of the pur-
chase money be not punctually made, the
land to be again exposed to sale, by the
subscribers for ready money; if the land
should not then sell for the full amount of
the said purchase money, the purchaser or
purchasers to be accountable upon their
bonds for the deficiency. If the first pay-
ment be punctually made, title will be giv-
en to the purchasers, and deeds of trust must
be executed by them for securing the future
payments, which deeds of trust will be
acted upon, and the lands exposed to sale
for ready money, by the trustees, for the
full amount of the whole bonds, by virtue
of the deeds of trust, if any one of the fu-
ture annual payments be not punctually
made.

The lands will be laid off in lots to suit
purchasers, who will have the right of
feeding them after the 20th day of Au-
gust next.

NATHANIEL BURWELL,

THOMAS NELSON, jan.

Surviving Trustees of Gen. Thomas Nel-
son, deceased.

June 14.

dt1f

In obedience to a Decree of
the Court of Alexandria County, of
Saturday the 17th day of July next, in
fair, at not the next fair day, will be
offered for sale on the premises, upon a
credit that will be then made known,
for notes with approved indorsers, ne-
gociable at the Bank of Alexandria,

A Lot of Ground,

Containing half an acre, lying upon the
east side of Alfred street and south side of
Cameron street, in the town of Alexan-
dria, extending on Alfred street 176 feet
7 inches, upon Cameron street 123 feet
5 inches. There are a convenient two
story frame dwelling house, with a kitch-
en and other out houses upon the lot,
which now rent for £. 50 per annum.
The lot is subject to an annual rent of
£. 15. As the lot is large it will be laid
off into smaller divisions, and sold either
in these divisions, or altogether, as will
be most agreeable to those inclined to pur-
chase. This sale is made to satisfy a debt
due from Thomas Richards to Thompson
and Veitch.

JAMES KEITH,

JOHN JANNEY,

JOHN DUNLAP,

Com'rs.

June 17

ddf

NOTICE.

You that have accustomed
yourselves for some time past, to getting
over my fences and treading down my
wheat and other grain, and more especial-
ly to such as are in the habit of getting
into my garden, and orchard on Hunting
Creek, and stealing therefrom my fruit
and vegetables; I forwarn you, that you
will be brought to disgrace and punish-
ment before a court of justice, if you do
not desist.

R. T. HOOE.

July 2.

d

TO LET,

A convenient two story frame house and
store, on King street, next door to Mr.
Kooner's tavern. Possession may be had
the 1st of July next, apply to

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

June 20.

d

Printing in all its variety ex-
ecuted at this office.

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

THE BRITISH BRIG
THOMAS,
Captain Drewry, expected to
fail in 10 or 12 days. A few Hhds. of
Tobacco would be received on freight, and
the usual advance made upon it, if address-
ed to Thomas Middleton and Co.—im-
mediate application must be made to

ROBERT T. HOOE & Co.

Who have for sale excellent CLARET
in boxes of 1½ and 2 dozen each; a few
Parmazan CHEESES of a superior quali-
ty, and a quantity of Italian MARBLE
SLABS for Hearths.

June 28.

d

NOTICE.

THE SHIP

WILLIAM & JOHN;



THOMAS WOODHOUSE
master, about two years
old, built in this place by
Mr. John Hunter, a fine
strong well built, fast fail-
ing vessel. (no accident
happening) is intended to be in London to
bring out the Spring Goods; will sail as
soon from London as any vessel from that
port for the United States, and intended
a constant trader.

JAMES WILSON.

JOHN WILSON.

N. B. Any Tobacco consigned to
Messrs. James and John Wilson, London,
the usual advance will be made, upon ap-
plication to

JAMES WILSON.

July 3.

d1m

Notice is hereby given,

To the stockholders of the Bank of A-
lexandria, that a dividend of four and a
half per cent. on the capital stock of said
Bank is this day declared; which will
be ready to be paid to them or their legal
representatives on Thursday next the 8th
instant.

By order of the President and Directors,
GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

July 5.

d4w

SPRING GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

Have imported in the brig Union, cap-
tain Woodhouse, from London, a gen-
eral assortment of goods suitable for the
present season, which they offer for sale
on reasonable terms, by the piece or pack-
age.

May 18.

d

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale, by Cotton and Stewart,
Bookellers, Royal street,

Price 50 cents,

A new Introduction to Reading,

OR,

A Collection of Easy Lessons,

arranged on an approved plan, calculated
to acquire with ease a fluency of speech,
and to facilitate the improvement of youth
—designed as an introduction to the Speak-
er, English Reader, Columbian Orator,
&c. &c.

Country merchants supplied with
school books, writing paper, paper hang-
ings, and every other article in their line,
on the most reasonable terms.

May 24.

d

Five tons Swedish Bar Iron,
neatly drawn in small flat and square bars,
and James River Coal, for sale by

Wm. Hartshorne.

5th Mo. 28.

d

For Sale, or to Rent,

THE unexpired lease of a HOUSE and
LOT, on Queen street, with a BAKE-
HOUSE thereon; the lease has 3 years
to run. The stand is good for business,
and is well known, having been occupied
for a length of time by a baker. For par-
ticulars apply to

THOMAS SIMMS,

Prince street.

March 20.

d

FOR PHILADELPHIA,

THE SCHOONER
HARLEQUIN,
Capt. Aaron Bishop,

now lying at McClean
and Cook's wharf, will
take about 200 barrels
on freight. For Passage (having good ac-
commodations) apply to the master, on
board.

July 7.

d4t1

ROBBERY.

THE house occupied by the subscriber
in Sharpshin Alley, was on Monday night
last broke open, and ONE HUNDRED
AND SEVENTY-SIX DOLLARS in
silver, stolen therefrom. I will give a
reward of FIFTY DOLLARS to any
person who will give information where
the money may be had, and the thief or
thieves brought to justice, or in proportion
for any part of the money recovered.

It is to be hoped the citizens of Alex-
andria will interest themselves in detecting
the perpetrators of this daring act, as it
constituted my all, and had been procured
by hard labor.

WILLIAM DEVAUGHN.

July 7.

d6t

NOTICE.

Whereas Certificates for Forty
SHARES MARINE STOCK, as at foot
described, have been either lost, mislaid
or stolen.

NOTICE is hereby given that all trans-
fer of said stock is stopped with the Marine
Insurance Company, and application is
made for a renewal of said Certificates, of
which all persons will be pleased to take
notice.

WILLIAM HODGSON, Attorney for
ARTHUR JONES.

Numbers and description of the Certificates.
4283 at 4302 inclusive 1 issued in the name of
4253 at 4262 ditto. Joseph Cary.
4273 at 4282 ditto, issued in the name of Jo-
seph Baynes Noble, and by those gentlemen re-
spectively transferred to Mr. Arthur Jones, in
whole name they at present stand.

June 29.

d

FOR SALE,

At Mount Vernon, on the
20th day of July, and continue till all is
disposed of, for cash, the Household and
Kitchen FURNITURE, consisting of
almost every description, some valuable
PAINTINGS and PRINTS; also a
pipe of choice old MADEIRA WINE.

Notice is further given, that all per-
sons having claims against the estate of
Mrs. Martha Washington, late of Fair-
fax county, deceased, are requested to ex-
hibit them to the subscribers, with vouch-
ers therefor, and every one indebted to
the same are desired to make immediate
payment.

THO. PETER,

G. W. P. CUSTIS,

Executors.

The executors of Gen. Wash-
ington will avail themselves of the above
opportunity, and offer for sale on six
months credit, a number of

VALUABLE CATTLE,
the greater part of them from imported
stock, about five hundred head of sheep,
and nearly the same number of hogs, to-
gether with one elegant CHARIOT and
COACHEE, with harness complete for
four horses, also four carriage and two
riding HORSES, with a number of Farm-
ing Utensils, Camp Equipage, and a va-
riety of other articles too numerous to
particularize.

June 24.

ddf

Fifty bls. of PORK for sale by
WM. HARTSHORNE.

I will give Ten Dollars reward
to any person who will give information
of the thief or thieves who broke open my
warehouse on Kirk's wharf, a few nights
ago, and stole one barrel of pork from
thence, provided the proof is sufficient to
convict the thief.

W. H.

Alexandria Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JULY 8.

AT A MEETING OF THE Alexandria Washington Society, July 5, 1862.

Resolved unanimously. That the thanks of the Society be presented to Col. CHARLES SIMMS, for his appropriate and interesting ORATION this day delivered, and that a copy of it be requested for publication.

A Copy. G. DENEALE, Sec'y.

ADDRESS.

Friends and Fellow citizens,

IT has ever been the practice of nations who have loved liberty to commemorate important events, and to celebrate the achievements of those, by whom their freedom hath been attained or preserved.

The day which gave birth to the United States as a nation, which is distinguished as the era of their sovereignty and independence, the achievements of the illustrious Washington and his compatriots in the revolutionary war, eminently deserve to be commemorated with every demonstration of gratitude and joy.

Such commemoration tends to keep alive and perpetuate the sentiments to which Americans are indebted for the enjoyment of the noblest attributes of man, to awaken the memory of the past and to excite each succeeding generation to emulate the virtues of those who have preceded.

No theme can be more splendid than that of the independence of our country, few events are more illustrious and memorable than that of the declaration and establishment of our national sovereignty. To Americans it must ever be interesting and important, and the day on which they resolved to be free, will not cease to be distinguished with triumph and rejoicing.

I feel most sensibly, the incompetency of my abilities, to do justice to the subject on which I am about to address you; but I have the consolation to believe that what I shall say, will be indulgently received.

Not being capable of delighting you with the fascinating charms of eloquence, or rousing your feelings by the powers of oratory, my humble effort shall be to trace the causes of the revolutionary war, and to bring to your recollection some important and interesting events in our glorious contest for liberty and independence.

The English colonies were originally established not for the sake of revenue, but on the principles of a commercial monopoly, while these principles were pursued, the colonists were but little oppressed, and the increase of the commerce of England was astonishing.

The whole export trade of England, including that to the colonies, in the year 1704, amounted to £6,500,000 sterling, but so immensely had the colonies increased that the exports to them alone in the year 1772 amounted to £6,022,132 sterling.

In the year 1764, colonial oppression commenced, in that year the design was formed by the British ministry of raising a revenue from the colonies, and sundry resolutions passed the British parliament relative to the imposition of a stamp duty in America.—And in the year 1765 a bill was brought into the house of commons for that purpose.

A member of parliament concluded a speech in its favor with words to the following effect: And now will these American children, planted by our care, nourished by our indulgence, till they are grown to a degree of strength and opulence, and protected by our arms, will they grudge to contribute their mite, to relieve us from the heavy weight of the burden which we lie under? To which a friend to the colonies replied, they planted by your care? No, your oppressions planted them in America; they fled from tyranny, to a then uncultivated and inhospitable country, where they exposed themselves to almost all the hardships to which human nature is liable; and among others, to the cruelty of a savage foe, the most subtle, and I will take upon me say the most formidable of any people on the face of God's earth; and yet actuated by principles of pure English liberty, they met all hardships with pleasure, compared with those they suffered in their own country, from the hands of those who should have been their friends.

They nourished by your indulgence? They grew by your neglect of them, as

soon as you began to care about them, that care was exercised by sending persons to rule them in one department or another, who were perhaps the deputies of deputies of some member of this house, sent to spy out their liberties, misrepresent their actions and to prey upon them; men, whose behaviour on many occasions, has caused the blood of those sons of liberty to recoil within them; men, promoted to the highest seats of justice, some, who, to my knowledge were glad by going to a foreign country, to escape being brought to the bar of justice in their own.

They protected by your armies? They have nobly taken up arms in your defence, and exerted a valour amidst their constant and laborious industry, for the defence of a country, whose frontier was drenched in blood, while its interior parts yielded all its little savings to your emolument. And believe me, remember I this day told you so, that same spirit of freedom, which actuated that people at first will accompany them still; but prudence forbids me to explain myself further.

Notwithstanding the opposition of the ablest men and best patriots in England, notwithstanding the remonstrances and petitions of the colonists, the stamp duty was imposed, but was not to take effect until a period of more than seven months thereafter—the colonists were at first struck with silent consternation, but finally determined to oppose the execution of the law.

In this opposition Virginia stood foremost.

The patriotic Henry, brought into the house of Burgesses of that colony, a set of resolutions (which were adopted) to the following effect, that the first adventurers settlers of the colony of Virginia brought with them, and transmitted to their posterity, all the liberties, privileges and immunities, that have at any time been held, enjoyed and possessed by the people of Great Britain.

That by two Royal Charters, granted by King James the first, the colonists are declared and entitled to all liberties, privileges and immunities of denizens and natural subjects, to all intents and purposes, as if they had been abiding and born within the realm of England.

That they had enjoyed the right of being thus governed, by their own assembly, in the article of taxes and internal police, and that the same had never been forfeited or yielded up, but had been constantly recognized by the king and people of Britain.

That the general assembly of the colony, together with his majesty, or his substitute, had in their representative capacity, the only exclusive right and power, to lay taxes and impositions upon the inhabitants of the colony, and that every attempt to vest such power in any other person or persons whatever, was illegal, unconstitutional and unjust, and had a manifest tendency to destroy British, as well as American liberty.

That the inhabitants of the colony were not bound to yield obedience to any law, or ordinance whatsoever, designed to impose any taxation whatever upon them, other than the laws, or ordinances of their general assembly.

And that any person who should by speaking or writing assert, or maintain, that any person, or persons other than the general assembly of the colony, had any right or power to impose or lay any taxation on the people of the colony, should be deemed an enemy to the colony.

These resolutions were forwarded to the other provinces.

The countenance and example of so respectable a colony as Virginia, confirmed the wavering and emboldened the timid.

The fire of Liberty blazed forth from the press, some well judged publications, set the rights of the colonists in a plain, but strong point of view.

The tongues and the pens of the well informed citizens, laboured in kindling the latent sparks of patriotism.

The flame spread from breast to breast, till the conflagration became general—associations against importing British manufactures, were entered into by the colonists. And the effigies of the stamp matters were burnt in various places.

From the decided opposition to the stamp act which was made by the colonies, it became necessary for Great Britain to enforce or to repeal it.

The latter method was adopted, in the year 1766 the act was repealed, when it was known in America, the colonists rescinded their resolutions against importing British manufactures, and recommenced their mercantile intercourse with the mother country.

The Churches resounded with thanks,

and their public and private rejoicings knew no bounds—but their joy was not of long continuance, in the year 1767 the British parliament, passed a law, granting duties in the British colonies, on glass, paper, painters colours and tea.

The fire of oppression which had been smothered by the repeal of the stamp act, burned afresh against the same principle of taxation exhibited in its new form, and the latter act produced, resolves, petitions, addresses, remonstrances and associations similar to those with which the stamp act was opposed.

In 1768 two regiments and some armed vessels were sent to Boston to support and assist the officers of the customs in the execution of their duty.

In February 1769 both houses of parliament went one step further than all that had preceded, they then concurred in a joint address to the king, in which they expressed their satisfaction in the measures his majesty had pursued, gave the strongest assurances that they would effectually support him in such further measures, as might be found necessary to maintain the civil magistracy in a due execution of the laws in Massachusetts Bay, and beseeched him to direct the governor, to take the most effectual methods for procuring the fullest information touching all treasons, or misprisons of treasons committed within that government, since the 30th day of December 1767 and to transmit the same, together with the names of the persons who were most active in the commission of such offences, to one of the secretaries of state, in order that his majesty might issue a special commission, for enquiring, of hearing and determining the said offences within the realm of Great Britain, pursuant to the provision of the statute of the 35th of Henry the 8th.

The latter part of this address, which proposed the bringing of persons from Massachusetts to be tried at a tribunal in Great Britain, for crimes committed in America, excited great alarm and indignation.

It was asserted to be totally inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution, for in England, a man charged with a crime, had a right to be tried in the country, in which the offence was supposed to have been committed.

Justice is regularly and impartially administered in our courts said the Colonists. And yet, by direction, of parliament, offenders are to be taken by force, together with all such persons as may be pointed out as witnesses, and carried to England, there to be tried in a distant land, by a jury of strangers, and subject to all the disadvantages which result, from want of friends, want of witnesses and want of money.

In consequence of the American non-importation agreement, founded in opposition to the duties of 1767 the manufacturers of Great Britain, experienced a renewal of the distresses, which followed the adoption of similar resolutions in the year 1765, the repeal of those duties was therefore solicited by the same influence, which had procured the repeal of the stamp act, and in the year 1769, assurances were given, for repealing all the duties imposed in 1767 excepting that of three pence per pound on tea.

These assurances were received with transports of joy, the colonists relaxed in their associations in every particular, except tea, and immediately recommenced the importation of all other articles of merchandize, and the repeal actually took place in the year 1770—many hoped that the contention between the two nations was finally closed, but reciprocal and frequent insults, fanned the tempers and mutual injuries, embittered the passions of the opposite parties.

On the 5th of March 1770 the soldiers when under arms in Boston were pressed upon, insulted and pelted by a number of persons, armed with clubs, sticks and snow balls covering stones, they were also dared to fire—seven of the soldiers discharged their pieces, three of the inhabitants were killed, and five were dangerously wounded. The town was immediately in commotion, such was the temper, force and number of the inhabitants, that nothing but an engagement to remove the troops out of the town, together, with the advice of moderate men, prevented the townspeople from falling on the soldiers. The killed were buried in one vault, in a most respectful manner, to express the indignation of the inhabitants, at the slaughter of their brethren, by soldiers quartered among them, in violation of their civil liberties.

The events of this tragical night, sunk deep in the minds of the people, and were made subservient to important purposes. The anniversary of it was observed with great solemnity. Eloquent orators were successively employed, to deliver an annual oration, to preserve the memory of it fresh in their minds, on these occasions the blessings of liberty—the horrors of slavery—the dangers of a standing army—the rights of the colonies and a variety of such topics were presented to the public view, under their most pleasing and alarming forms, these annual orations, administered fuel to the fire of liberty and kept it burning with an incessant flame.

In 1773, the East India company sent a large quantity of tea to Boston, on its arrival, seventeen persons dressed as Indians repaired to the tea ships, broke open 342 chests of tea, and without doing any other damage discharged the contents into the water.

In consequence of these proceedings, the British parliament in 1774, passed the act, commonly called the Boston port bill, by which the port of Boston was precluded from the privilege of landing, and discharging or of loading and shipping of goods, wares and merchandize, also an act, for the better regulating the government of Massachusetts whereby, the charter of the province was materially altered.

And in the same session, they passed an act, respecting the government of Quebec, extending the government of that province southward to the Ohio, and westward to the banks of the Mississippi, and northward to the boundary of the Hudson Bay company.

It was conceived by the colonists, that the evident tendency of this act, was to make the inhabitants of Canada, sit instruments in the hands of power, to reduce them to a state of slavery.

The shutting up of the port of Boston, occasioned great distress to the inhabitants of Massachusetts.

The colonists sympathizing with them, felt themselves called upon to do something for their relief, but, to determine on what was proper to be done, did not so obviously occur.

It was a natural idea that for harmonizing the measures, a congress of deputies from each province, should be convened, as the best means of procuring union and concert among inhabitants removed several hundred miles from each other.

And within four months from the day, on which the first intelligence of the Boston Port bill reached America, the deputies of twelve provinces had convened in Philadelphia, perhaps there never was a body of delegates, more faithful to the interest of their constituents than the congress of 1774.

The public voice elevated none to a seat in that august assembly, but such as in addition to considerable abilities possessed that ascendancy over the minds of their fellow citizens, which can neither be acquired by birth nor purchased by wealth.

Congress soon after their meeting, agreed upon a declaration of their rights, by which it was among other things declared, that the inhabitants of the English colonies in North America, by the inalienable law of nature, the principles of the English constitution, and the several charters or compacts, were entitled to life, liberty and property, and that they had never ceded to any sovereign power whatever, a right to dispose of either without their consent.

That their ancestors, who first settled the colonies were entitled to all the rights, liberties and immunities of free and natural born subjects within the realm of England, and by their migrating to America, they by no means forfeited, surrendered or lost any of those rights.

That the foundation of English liberty and of all free government, was a right in the people, to participate in their legislative council, and that as the English colonies were not, and could not be properly represented in the British parliament, they were entitled to a free and exclusive power of legislation in their several provincial legislatures, in all cases of taxation and internal polity, subject only to the negative of their sovereign.

Congress also resolved, that the colonists were entitled to the common law of England, and more especially to the privilege of being tried by their peers of the vicinage.

That they were entitled to the benefit of such of the English statutes as existed at the time of their colonization, and which

they had found to be of local circumstance, and to them, by Royal charter, by provincial laws, by their own peaceable assertion of their rights, and by the keeping of the colonies, in the state of nature, was kept, was a good government, by the English colonies, dependent of each other, the exercise of several colonies, during pleasure by the freedom of All these liberties themselves and the demanded and inalienable rights, which taken from them, my power whatever they then refused which had been George the Third, violations of the and that the repeal necessary, in order between Great Britain Congress declare submit to these grievances in hopes that their Britain, would restore state, in which, both pinels and prosperity present, only to purchase measures. If, to enter into non-consumption agreement or association. To prepare a people of Great Britain inhabitants of British And 3d. To prepare Congress also add of Canada, and, on becoming the benefits of the English colonies in on the general principle to this end, would choose delegates a congress. All these address uncommon ability, they were calculated Inspired by a love of that day wrote in animation, unknown tranquility. Congress having a business in less, they themselves, a nation that another on the 10th of May Philadelphia, unless grievances should be recommended as to those deputies as ready to attend at should events make the determination known, than they. Though their power, their recommendations, and more execution, than the states. Every parties endangered, with the idea, that nation. A common of a common danger, incentive to the more provincial congresses were every very commodious, spread from colony to colony, each of human calculation, though one mind inspired, and cheerfully, all support of business recommendation legislative powers. The cultivators of humanity, assented to the word earned. The form and dangerous reported convenient to eat, in articles as their. In the midst of

they had found to be applicable to their local circumstances, and also to the immunities and privileges granted and confirmed to them, by Royal Charters, or secured by provincial laws. That they, had a right peaceably to assemble, consider of their grievances and petition the king—That the keeping of a standing army in the colonies, without the consent of the legislature of the colony, where the army was kept, was against law.

That it was indispensably necessary to good government, and rendered essential by the English constitution, that the constituent branches of the legislature be independent of each other, and that therefore, the exercise of legislative power in several colonies, by a council appointed during pleasure by the crown, was unconstitutional, dangerous and destructive to the freedom of American legislation.

All these liberties, congress in behalf of themselves and their constituents, claimed, demanded and insisted upon, as their indubitable rights, which could not be legally taken from them, altered or abridged by any power whatever without their consent.

They then resolved that sundry acts which had been passed in the reign of George the Third, were infringements and violations of the rights of the colonists, and that the repeal of them, was essentially necessary, in order to restore harmony between Great Britain and the colonies.

Congress declared that they could not submit to these grievous acts and measures, in hopes that their fellow subjects in Great Britain, would restore the colonies to that state, in which, both countries found happiness and prosperity, they resolved for the present, only to pursue the following peaceable measures.

1st. To enter into a non-importation, non-consumption and non-exportation agreement or association.

2d. To prepare an address to the people of Great Britain and a memorial to the inhabitants of British America.

And 3d. To prepare a loyal address to his majesty.

Congress also addressed the French inhabitants of Canada, stating the right they had, on becoming English subjects, to the benefits of the English constitution and earnestly inviting them to join, with the other colonies in one social compact founded on the general principles of equal liberty, and to this end, recommended, that they would choose delegates to represent them in congress.

All these addresses were written with uncommon ability, coming from the heart, they were calculated to move it.

Inspired by a love of liberty, and roused by a sense of common danger, the patriots of that day wrote, spoke and acted with an animation, unknown in times of public tranquility.

Congress having finished all this important business in less than eight weeks, dissolved themselves, after giving their opinion that another congress should be held on the 10th of May then next ensuing at Philadelphia, unless the redress of their grievances should be previously obtained, and recommending to all the colonies to choose deputies as soon as possible, to be ready to attend at that time and place, should events make their meeting necessary.

The determinations of congress were no longer known, than they were cheerfully obeyed.

Though their power was only advisory, yet, their recommendations were more generally and more effectually carried into execution, than the laws of the best regulated states. Every individual felt his liberties endangered, and was impressed with the idea, that his safety consisted in union. A common interest, in warding off a common danger, proved a powerful incentive to the most implicit submission. Provincial congresses and subordinate committees were every where instituted.

A disposition to do, to suffer and to accommodate, spread from breast to breast, and from colony to colony, beyond the reach of human calculation—it seemed as though one mind inspired the whole. The merchants put far behind them, the gains of trade, and cheerfully submitted to a total stoppage of business, in obedience to the recommendation of men, invested with legislative powers.

The cultivators of the soil, with great unanimity, assented to the determination, that the hard earned produce of their farms should remain unplucked.

The sons and daughters of ease renounced supported conveniences, and voluntarily engaged to eat, drink and wear, only such articles as their country afforded.

In the midst of their sufferings cheer-

fulness appeared in the face of all the people, they counted every thing cheap in comparison of liberty, and readily gave up whatever tended to endanger it.

The animation of the times, raised the actors in these scenes above themselves, and excited them to deeds of self denial, which the interested prudence of calmer seasons, can scarcely credit.

On the other hand, the ministers of Great Britain determined to persevere in enforcing obedience to the laws for raising a revenue in America.

An act of parliament was passed, restraining the trade and commerce of the colonies, to Great Britain, Ireland and the British Islands in the West Indies, and to prohibit them from carrying on any fishery on the banks of Newfoundland.

A large reinforcement of troops were sent to Boston.

On the 19th of April, 1775. Eight hundred grenadiers and light infantry were ordered by gen. Gage to march to Concord and Lexington, to destroy the stores and provisions collected in those places, for the use of the provincial army—They executed their design, but on their return to Boston were attacked by the adjacent inhabitants who had assembled in arms.

In this action the regulars had 65 killed, 180 wounded and 28 made prisoners, of the provincials 50 were killed and 38 wounded and missing.

As arms were to decide the controversy, it was fortunate for America that the first blood was drawn in New England, the inhabitants of that country, are so connected with each other, by descent, manners, religion and a general equality, that the killing of a single individual interested the whole—The blood of those who were killed at Lexington and Concord, proved the firm cement of extensive union.

The crisis had now arrived, when the colonists had no alternative, but either to submit to the mercy, or to resist the power of Great Britain.

An unconquerable love for liberty could not brook the idea of submission, while reason more temperate in her decisions, suggested to the people, their insufficiency to make effectual opposition.

They were fully apprized of the power of Britain, they knew that her fleets covered the ocean and that her flag had waved in triumph over the four quarters of the globe; but the animated language of the times was, "it is better to die freemen, than to live slaves."

A martial spirit pervaded all rank of men, they believed their liberties to be in danger, and were generally disposed to risk their lives for their establishment. Elevated with the love of liberty, and buoyed above the fear of consequences, by an ardent military enthusiasm, the people of America seconded the voice of their rulers, in an appeal to Heaven, for the vindication of their rights.

A military opposition to the armies of Great Britain being resolved upon, it became an object of consequence to fix on a proper person to conduct that opposition and on the 15th of June 1775 George Washington was by the unanimous vote of congress, appointed commander in chief of all the forces, raised, or to be raised for the defence of the colonies. It was a fortunate circumstance attending his election, that it was accompanied by no competition and followed by no envy. The same general impulse on the public mind, which led the colonists to agree in many other particulars, pointed to him as the most proper person for presiding over the military arrangements of America. On his appointment being announced to him by the president of congress, he with his usual modesty replied to him in the following words.

Though I am truly sensible of the high honor done me in this appointment, yet I feel great distress from a consciousness, that my abilities and military experience, may not be equal to the extensive and important trust: however, as the congress desire it, I will enter upon the momentous duty, and exert every power I possess in their service, and for support of the glorious cause. I beg they will accept my most cordial thanks for this distinguished testimony of their approbation.

But lest some unlucky event should happen unfavorable to my reputation, I beg it may be remembered by every gentleman in the room, that I this day declare with the utmost sincerity, that I do not think myself equal to the command I am honored with.

As to pay Sir, I beg leave to share the congress, that as no pecuniary consideration,

could have tempted me to accept this arduous employment at the expence of my domestic ease and happiness, I do not wish to make any profit from it. I will keep an exact account of my expences, those I doubt not they will discharge, and that is all I desire.

A special commission was drawn up and presented to him, and at the same time an unanimous resolution was adopted by congress—That they would maintain and assist him and adhere to him with their lives and fortunes in the cause of American liberty.

Altho' an army was raised, the battles of Lexington and Bunkers Hill, were fought and several British posts on the lakes, were taken by the Americans in the year 1775. It was not until the 4th of July 1776, that congress declared the colonies, to be free and independent states.

The limits necessary to prescribe to my discourse will not permit a particular relation of the sufferings, fatigues and glorious achievements, of the illustrious Washington and his brave and patriotic fellow soldiers—throughout the eight years war which Britain waged against America actuated by the purest patriotism, animated by the love of liberty and enthusiastic military ardour—they suffered every hardship and fatigue with patience, they bore every misfortune with resignation, and encountered every danger with alacrity. Providence smiled on their exertions and they were victorious.

The British lion crouched to the American Eagle, and in the year 1783 Great Britain was constrained to acknowledge the sovereignty and independence of the United States.

The American army was disbanded the officers and soldiers peaceably returned to their former occupations, and crowded the merit of being good soldiers, by becoming good citizens.

The commander in chief delivered to the comptroller in Philadelphia, an account of the expenditures of all public money he had ever received, nothing was charged, or retained as a reward for public services, and actual disbursements had been managed with such economy and fidelity, that the whole sum, which in the course of the war had passed through his hands amounted only to 1,14,497 12s. 9d. sterling.—He then proceeded to Annapolis, and informed congress of his intention to ask leave to resign the commission he had the honor to hold in their service, and desired to know their pleasure, in what manner it would be most proper to be done.—They resolved that it should be done in a public audience; when the day fixed for that purpose arrived, a great number of distinguished personages attended the interesting scene.—The illustrious patriot addressed the president of congress in the following words:

The great events on which my resignation depended having at length taken place, I have now the honor of offering my sincere congratulations to congress, and of presenting myself before them to surrender into their hands, the trust committed to me, and to claim the indulgence of retiring from the service of my country.

Happy in the confirmation of our independence and sovereignty, and pleased with the opportunity afforded the United States of becoming a respectable nation; I resign with satisfaction, the appointment I accepted with diffidence—a diffidence in my abilities to accomplish so arduous a task; which however was suppressed by a confidence in the rectitude of our cause, the support of the supreme power of the union, and the patronage of Heaven.

The successful termination of the war has verified the most sanguine expectations, and my gratitude for the interposition of Providence, and the assistance I have received from my countrymen, increases with every view of the momentous contest.

While I repeat my obligations to the army in general, I should do injustice to my feelings not to acknowledge in this place, the peculiar services and distinguished merits of the persons who have been attached to my person during the war.

It was impossible the choice of confidential officers to compose my family, should have been more fortunate, permit me, Sir, to recommend in particular those who have continued in service to the present moment, as worthy the favorable notice and patronage of congress.

I consider it as an indispensable duty to close this last solemn act of my official life, by commending the interests of our dearest country, to the protection of Almighty God, and those who have the superintendence of them, to his holy keeping.

Having now finished the work assigned me, I retire from the great theatre of action, and bidding an affectionate farewell to this august body, under whose orders I have long acted, I here offer my commission, and take my leave of all the employments of public life.

To this affecting address the President of congress returned the following answer:

The United States in congress assembled, received with emotions too affecting for utterance, the solemn resignation of the authorities under which you have led their troops with success, through a perilous and doubtful war.

Called upon by your country to defend its invaded rights, you accepted the sacred charge before it had found allies, and whilst it was without friends or a government to support you.

You have conducted the great military contest with wisdom and fortitude, invariably regarding the rights of the civil power through all disasters and changes.

You have by the love and confidence of your fellow citizens enabled them to discharge their

tal genius and transmit their fame to posterity, you have persevered till these United States aided by a magnanimous king and nation, have been enabled under a just providence, to close the war in freedom, safety and independence, on which event we sincerely join you in congratulations.

Having defended the standard of liberty in this new world—having taught a lesson useful to those who offend and to those who feel oppression, you retire from the great theatre of action with the blessings of your fellow-citizens; but the glory of your virtues will not terminate with your military command, it will continue to animate remotest ages.

We feel with you the obligations to the army in general, and will particularly charge ourselves with the interests of those confidential officers who have attended your person to this affecting moment.

We join you in recommending the interests of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God—teaching him to dispose the hearts and minds of its citizens, to improve the opportunity afforded them of becoming a happy and respectable nation.

And for you we address to him our earnest prayers that a life so beloved may be blessed with all his care, that your days may be happy as they have been illustrious, and that he will finally give you that reward, which this world cannot give.

Fellow-citizens, let us pause here, and adore that Almighty Power, whose arm supported and protected us through all our struggles for liberty.

Who raised these United States from the humble state of colonies to the rank of a free, sovereign and independent nation, and who placed as the head of their army a man whose only aim was his country's good.

Unlike a Caesar, a Cromwell or a Bonaparte who availed themselves of the powers entrusted to them to establish their own authority, on the ruins of the liberties of their country.

Washington resigned all public employments and returned with delight to the walks of private life, to the pursuits of agriculture, and to friendly and familiar intercourse with his neighbors, friends and acquaintances.

He affected no pomp or state; he claimed no pre-eminence over his fellow citizens, but conducted himself with so much humility that of him, it may be truly said, like Moses descending from the Mount, while all admired, He alone seemed unconscious of the glory that surrounded him.

Errata.—In Mr. Grayson's address, published our paper of yesterday.

In column 3 — 7, above the note, read assunder instead of under.

— 5 line 47 from the bottom, read reasons instead of reason.

In column 5 line 46 from the bottom read felicity.

— 6 — read felicity instead of liberty.

Capt. M. Keown, of the ship Mars, arrived here on Saturday, in 39 days from Havre de Grace, has bro't a Havre paper dated May 20, which contained the following: Sitting of the legislative body, May 17.

The counsellors of state, Bruix, Desfolles, and Dupuis, were introduced.

Bruix mounted the tribune: "We are going," said he, "again to take possession of several of our colonies: It is of the first moment that we should remove the fears of the planters."

"It is known to you in what manner the illusions of liberty and equality have been propagated in those remote countries, where the striking difference between the civilized and the uncivilized man, the difference of climate, colors, and habits, and principally the security of European families, imperiously required a great inequality in the civil and political state of individuals."

"It is also known, what has been the fatal consequence of these innovations, so eagerly pursued by zealots, most of whom were, doubtless, actuated by the honorable intention of promoting the cause of humanity, and who, while endeavoring to render the inhabitants of the colonies indiscriminately equal in rights, have only rendered them equally unhappy."

"Slavery, then," added the orator, "must be maintained in fact of our colonies, as have constantly flourished under that regime; in others, let us hasten to substitute for delusive and seducing theories, an healing system, the combination of which must be adapted to circumstances, variant of themselves, and confide to the wisdom of the government."

Bruix then read the following project of a law:

Art. I. In the colonies restored to France conformably to the treaty of Amiens, SLAVERY shall be maintained agreeably to the laws and regulations existing prior to the year 1789.

Art. II. It shall be the same in the other French colonies, beyond the Cape of Good Hope.

Art. III. The traffic in slaves and their importation into the said colonies, shall be conducted agreeably to the regulations existing prior to the year 1789.

Art. IV. Notwithstanding all anterior laws the regime of the colonies shall be subject for the period of ten years, to the regulations of the government.

The discussion of this project was appoint-

SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM OXLEY

Has received per the Paul Seiman, via Baltimore, a Union, capt. Woodhouse, from London.

A supply of suitable GOODS for the season, which are now opening and will be sold low by the package or piece, and he is in daily expectation of receiving further supplies.

N. B. He has also for sale, China in boxes and Saddle.

May 19.

JUST RECEIVED,
By PETER NOWLAND,
HAIR DRESSER, ROYAL STREET,
CLARK and HALL'S

PACIFIC RAZORS,

With six blades to one handle, and a silver Guard to prevent cutting.

Gentlemen's Morocco SHAVING CASES complete, Japanned Dressing do. Ladies' WIGS and FRIZETTS of the latest fashion, just from London.

Also, an assortment of

PERFUMERY, &c.

June 26.

For Private Sale.

The whole of my property situated on Prince's street, in the Town of Alexandria, consisting of 4 good dwelling houses with sufficient lots attached to each. They will be sold together or separate as may suit persons inclined to purchase. For terms apply on the premises to

HENRY M'CUE.

June 27.

JUST RECEIVED,
SOME EXCELLENT
Gloucester CHEESE,

and for sale by the subscriber at the corner of Duke and Fairfax streets.

GEORGE KILTON.

June 24.

JANNEY & PATON,

Have received, and offer for sale, Catalonia wine in hhds. & quarter casks Jamaica, Antigua, Grenada, St. Kitts, St. Vincents and Barbadoes—rum in hhds. Loaf and Lump Sugar, of the first quality.

Muscovado Sugar in hhds, 350 Bbls. Stavia do. Hayannah Molasses in Hhds. Hayannah white and brown Sugars, in Boxes and Bbls.

Soap and Candles in Boxes, Sweet Oil in do. Raisins in Boxes and Kegs, Pepper and Coffee in Bags,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF SHOES, -Consisting of-

Mens' Calf in Trunks, Ladies' Kid and Morocco do. in Boxes,

EAST INDIA GOODS, viz. Nankeens, Baftas, Mamoodys Gurrals, Guzinahs, Callahs, Moharags, Ganges, Stripes, and one bale of handsome Deionfey.

ALSO

Ravens and Russia Duck and Sheetings by the piece or bale, and two bales fine Russia Onaburgs.

A complete assortment of Russia and New-England Cordage, and one 8 1/2 inch Cable 70 fathoms long.—A small quantity of Upper Leather.

June 23.

ATTENTION!

WANTED to employ immediately, for the benefit of the 60th Regiment of Virginia Militia, two MUSICIANS; one to teach the different beats of the drum, the other, the music of the fife. Such persons as are well qualified for the above tuition, and will engage to instruct the learners which will consist of sixteen boys for each branch, shall receive a liberal compensation from the subscriber, who is authorized by law to employ tutors; and by the Court of Enquiry, to pay them for their services when performed.

CHARLES LITTLE,
Fairfax County, zawtf

FOR SALE,

AT THE SUBSCRIBERS' WHARF,

70 tons Plaster,

10 hhds. 3d and 4th proof Rum,

5 ditto Molasses,

5 ditto Sugars,

150 bbls. first quality Herrings,

20 ditto Pork.

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.

June 25.

Valuable Property for Sale,

At the little Falls of Potomack, About three miles from George-Town and the City of Washington, and ten from Alexandria.

172 acres of Land, upon which are a dwelling house and sundry other improvements, several stone quarries and fish ponds, and two vacant mill seats.

Two undivided third parts of 7 acres of Land, upon which are a merchant mill, with three pair of French burr mill stones and every necessary, complete, for manufacturing flour to the best advantage, and with as little manual labor as possible; a brewery and distillery, a granary, a miller's house, a brewer's house, cooper's shop, &c. and a vacant mill seat.

Two undivided third parts of 200 acres of land, adjoining the 7 acres and 172 acres above mentioned, upon which there are several stone quarries and fish ponds.

The purchaser of the above property, will have an assignment of a lease for the other undivided third part, of which there will be 6 years to come from the first day of September next.

The stone on the above lands is equal in goodness to any, and superior to most foundation stone on the river—vessels of any burthen that can go to George-Town, can go up to the mill and stone quarries.

Any person or persons, who may incline to purchase, will of course view the premises, therefore it is not thought necessary to be more particular.

For terms apply to Gen. Uriah Forrest, at George-Town, or to

PHILIP R. FENDALL,

Alexandria.

June 29.

THE SUBSCRIBER, Contemplating a removal from the District of Columbia, as soon as he can close his out standing concerns, OFFERS FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING

Very valuable Property.

One undivided half of a FARM adjoining the Great-Falls of Potomac, on which is a good House, a new Barn, and some excellent Meadow.—Also, a FORGE, 50 by 60 feet, covered with tin, and a Coal and Iron House, situated on the Canal made by the Potomac Company, and the right of cutting the wood for 900 years on a large parcel of land adjoining—much of this wood is convenient to the river, and may be readily transported to George-Town, the Federal City, or this place. The other half may be purchased.

Three Eighths of about eleven hundred acres of LAND, in Berkeley county, adjoining the lands of the United States, at Keep Fryce Furnace and Harper's Ferry—more than half of it is in wood, and the remainder good farming land. The other five-eighths may also be purchased.

An undivided moiety of 36 acres of LAND in the Common of Alexandria And adjoining the town, chiefly under fence of cedar posts and chester rails.

A large and handsome Brick DWELLING HOUSE, 50 by 40 feet, with a brick Stable, Smoke House, and Well of excellent water.—The Garden and Yard paved in.—The House is not quite finished. It will be sold either in its present state, or finished as may suit the purchaser.

A number of LOTS on the new wharf, made by Mr. Herbert, Mr. Wilton, and the subscriber, between Fairfax street and the river Potomac; and, also, the division of the said wharf, made from Mr. Thompson's by a 20 feet street.

An undivided half of a LOT in the west side of Fairfax street, above Queen street, on which the house was burnt last winter. For particulars, respecting titles and terms, which will be liberal both as to price and credit, apply to

JOHN POTTS.

law

THE Accommodation Coachee,

WILL leave Mr. Gadsby's City Tavern every morning, at half past four o'clock, for Baltimore, to accommodate our Alexandria friends: returning, leaves Mr. Evans's, Indian Queen, every morning at six o'clock, and arrives at Alexandria the same evening.

The Proprietors will not undertake to promise as much as the Mail Pilot, which runs but 50 miles per day, although it is said to Pilot the Mail, which runs from 80 to a 100 miles per day.

THE PROPRIETORS.

June 9.

d6r2aw

FOR SALE,

2,000 BUSHELS CORN.

Apply to

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.

List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office Alexandria, July 1, 1802.

A. Richard Abbott, Christopher Atkinson, Margaret Alexander, Abraham Adamson.

B. Samuel Brewer, Ned Burnes, Peter Brown (2), Amos Bordman, Margaret Bean, William Brown, capt. John Barney, Maria Bailey, Thomas Brogdon, captain John Borrowdale, Joseph Benett, Joseph Broders, Wm. Chas. Bailey.

C. Charles Carttich, Cazenave & Walker (2), Francis Cracraft, William Culen, Samuel Coiller, William Clemonds, Elizabeth Burch, William Carver, James Cavan (2), Robert Camp (3), John-cent, Samuel Carrel, Cytoyen Carles.

D. David English, Christopher Deeton (2) colonel Denzele, Philip Dorgen, Mungo Dykes.

E. Thomazin Ellzey (3), Joseph Evans, Robert Evans, William Earp, capt. Wm. Ewell.

F. John Foster (3), Abraham Falconer, Dennis Foley, Jonathan Faw (2), Fenwicke, Joseph Fisher, capt. Franklin.

G. Zachariah Gardner, James Grymes (2) Peter Guss.

H. Thomas Hughes, William Hunter, Hannah Hunt, Thompson Holaday, Robert Harrison, George Hawkins, Mrs. T. Han-son, William Hagstern, John Haymond, John Hunter, William Hysburn.

J. John Jamieson, William Johnston.

K. William Kemble, Philip Keatly, Mr. Kirk, Thomas Kyeas, Zachariah Kirby.

L. William Lovell, John Luke, John Loyd, Nancy Lewis, Le Febvie.

M. Henry Minor, Thomas Moore, Murry, Munford & Bowen (2) Neale Mooney, Samuel Modoo, Christian Morris, Alexander Moynihan (2), John M'Namara, Daniel Mathews, John March, Elizabeth Miller, Wharton Metcalf, James M'Do-nick, Richard Mays.

N. Thomas Neale, John Nagle.

O. William Olney, John Oswald, Law. Owen.

P. James Pead.

R. Nelson Reid, William Reynolds (3) John Rogers, Uriah Rogers, William Rhodes, Forrest Richardson, Abraham Rohrer, John Ridley.

S. Robert Sherry, William Silver, Shutzes, John Simpson, Alexander Sumelf, den, Jasper Spence, Thomas Sinclair, J. Stephens, Ferdinand Stephenfon, Henry Shriver, Thomas Sherwood, John Sam-ford, Joab Solumroe.

T. James Taylor, James Thompson.

W. Richard Wren, David Watkins, Joseph Week, John Weikot, Robert Wright (2) Charles Williams, Abner Wellborn, Francis Waite, Mr. Werling, Henry Walker, William Welling, Samuel Wife.

Wants Employment,

A young man who is acquaint-ed with Accounts, and writes a fair hand—A line addressed to A. B. and dropped at this office, will be attended to.

July 2.

co2w

LANDING,

At Merchants' wharf, A quantity of prime barrel'd PORK.

Wm. HODGSON.

June 1.

FOR SALE,

21 Tierces Bottled Porter—London Brown Stout, to Quarter casks Port Wine, and a quantity of Liverpool and Lisbon Salt; low for cash or approved paper.

Wm. HODGSON.

July 2.

d

SE G A R S,

A quantity of fresh PINE APPLES, Tamarinds and soft shell'd Almonds.

THOS. SIMMS

The term of Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of

Thompson & Veitch,

expired on the 25th of December, 1801. All business relating to that firm will be settled by the subscribers at their counting room on King street.

JONAH THOMPSON, RICHARD VEITCH.

Who offer for Sale, on liberal terms, the following Property, viz.

Two Tracts of Land in Loudoun county, one of which is situate near the Gum Spring, being well timbered, and containing four hundred acres—the other near Broad Run Church, containing four hundred acres, (adjoining the lands of George Lee) on which there is an extensive peach orchard: late the property of John Spencer.

One Lot of lease Land, in the Manor of Leeds, Fauquier county, containing two hundred acres: late the property of Aquila Davis.

One Tract of Land in Randolph county, containing five hundred acres (said to be very valuable) situate on the fourth side of Gladly Creek: late the property of Patrick Dougherty.

One other Tract in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, containing 400 acres: formerly the property of Daniel Jones.

One other Tract called Fertility, containing two hundred and sixty acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania, situate on the Monongahela, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's Ferry, and 4 miles above Parkers-ferry, binding three quarters of a mile on said river. A considerable proportion of said tract is bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees, and about 60 acres under cultivation; the remainder very heavily timbered.

One other Tract containing one thousand acres, on Green River, in the state of Kentucky; being part of the military lands formerly belonging to G. Rice, deceased.

One House and Lot in Charles Town, Jefferson county, on the Main street leading from Harper's Ferry to Winchester, occupied by Adam Haun.

A vacant Lot in said town, situate on the same street, adjoining the store of Thomas Hammand.

Two handsome three story Brick dwelling Houses, with brick stable and carriage houses to each, situate on Pennsylvania avenue in the City of Washington: at present occupied by John Coy and Benjamin G. Orr.

A Brick dwelling House in George-Town, opposite the wharf occupied by George King, together with part of said wharf.

A Brick dwelling House in the town of Alexandria, situated on Prince street, between Fairfax and Royal streets: lately occupied by Charles Turner.

A corner Lot on Prince and Royal streets, adjoining said brick house.

The vacant Lots on Prince street, on the east side of said brick house. The situation of the above property is equal to any in the town for business.

A House and Lot on King street: now occupied by S. Snowden and Co.

A Lot fronting fifty six feet on Prince street, and extending back 114 feet, bounded by an alley on the fourth on part of said lot is the warehouse occupied by Hugh Smith.

A Lot on the west side of Washington street, between Prince and Duke streets.

1806m

WILLIAM CHAMBERS,

At the Sign of

GENERAL WAYNE,

IN STAUNTON, VIRGINIA; Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps a HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT, and hopes from his accommodations to give satisfaction to those who may think proper to call on him.

June 28.

co71

FOR SALE,

About 1100 bushels Liverpool

fine Salt,

300 do. Lisbon.

WM. HODGSON.

PRINTED DAILY BY

S. SNOWDEN.

Vol. 1

At ten o'clock

Rum in Whiskey in Gin in cake Port wine in Molasses in Sugar in h White and Chocolate Coffee in Raisins in Queens W assorted,

A variety

Superfine c Narrow C Irish Linen Sail duck o Chintzes a Cambric India Mu Coloured t Ribbons, f A number

July 6

Sal

On S

At ten o'clock

4th pro

hogheads,

Holland G

New-Engl

Port Wine

Lisbon W

Molasses i

Sugar in b

Soap

Candles an

Chocolate

Pepper in b

Cask Oil

Fig Blue i

Together w

DR

Chintze

Spring'd, i

Jins and mol

White and

linetts,

Linen and

Bandannoe

handkerchiefs

Large and

Irish and

Mens and

A quantity

July 7

Just rece

and for

Fresh I

retail; excel

oranges; m

single Glo's

with 700 bu

May 4.

In the cal

NOTICE

the creditors

that on Tue

1802, betw

o'clock, at

a Certificate

the said bank

there shown

creditors of

By order o

ty, chief jud

district of C

June, 1802.

June 30.